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THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

Editorial Department Up 423.
Business Department Up 423.
Advertising Department Main 2662.

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1917.

OUT TO SET THE PACE.

To-night will be the occasion for the opening of the hockey season, as far as the City League is concerned. With the confidence accruing from their decisive victory over Loyola last Saturday afternoon, McGill will take the ice against National with the fixed determination of getting a good start for the championship by obtaining a decision over the Frenchmen.

McGill's showing against Loyola bore ample evidence that the Red and White has a faster and stronger team on the ice this year than she has been capable of mustering for the past three years. However, a great deal depends upon the results of the games played early in the season, and above all, our confidence must not blind us to the opportunities which are ours now, and of which it is to our advantage to avail ourselves.

The Rooters' Club has offered its whole-hearted support; that is, so far as its executive is concerned. To-night the Club will meet at the Arena for the purpose of lending all possible support to the team. Here is an opportunity for every undergraduate to prove that College Spirit is by no means a thing of the past at McGill. By giving their enthusiastic support to the team which so richly deserves it, they are not only fulfilling a duty, but are availing themselves of no insignificant privilege.

To-night is the time for the Rooters' Club to assert itself. Unless the Club is organized and heartily supported now when McGill has none but the brightest prospects ahead of her, as far as the hockey season is concerned, there will be little use in attempting a rally when, through lack of support, the Red and White has been permitted to adopt the position of stern chaser.

Now is the opportunity—are we going to avail ourselves of it? A victory to-night will mean more than merely one feather in our caps. Should the Red and White carry off the honours this evening, their chances of capturing the next game of the series are immeasurably increased; while on the other hand, if the season is ushered in by a luckless defeat, due to the lack of enthusiasm of the University men, we are reducing our chances of capturing that championship, which it should be the ambition of every McGill man to land for his Alma Mater.

We have the team. They will do their share without a doubt; but how about you—have you no interest in landing the season's honours.

STEADY.

"Steady" is the motto for the moment, and we could not possibly choose a better word. It was flightiness and recklessness of language, in fact, language which was the very reverse of "Steady," that has produced most of the crises of history.

Sir Edward Carson is a British Statesman of the old school, who takes the highest possible view of collective responsibility among members of a Cabinet. He always assumes that the language of any one member of a Cabinet casts collective credit or discredit upon all the other members. This applies especially well to our University life, too—but how many of the students consider this when talking, or acting in a way that they would hesitate to at home, because "it is not the way of the family." Do we realize that our conversations and general appearance gives to outsiders their opinions concerning the intellectual and social standards of McGill?

Students reaching college find themselves among many more persons of the same age and interests, than heretofore in their previous experience—and consequently lack the advice and guidance which they are accustomed to receive, consciously or unconsciously from their elders at home. The result is greater impetuosity of action—followed usually by regret.

And how often is this same show of thoughtless impetuosity extended to college-mates, who are classed as "grinds," "snobs," "muffs," etc.—by those who in later life come to realize a deeper meaning in life which was at first overlooked. And how much unhappiness often results! Our motto should therefore be "Steady."

Perry McGilivray, of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago, holder of many national and world's records, has enlisted. It is believed, nevertheless, that he will be seen in the winter's important fixtures, for he has been detailed to teach swimming to naval recruits at a home station, where he will have every opportunity to train.

The University of Wisconsin has lost by enlistment so many of the best swimmers counted on to furnish variety material, that Harry Hindman, the coach, is not at all sanguine over the outlook. He is working hard on the new candidates, however, and hopes to mould a team able to make a creditable showing in the Conference championships. The best men now in training are Holdeman, Stark, Rudy, Bach and Bahe for free style swimming; King, Stenmiller and Biersack for the breast stroke; the two latter for the back stroke; Koch for fancy diving and Fox, Holmes, Prestly and Lityavsky for the plunge.

Nationality and the State

The Principle of Nationality Historically Treated—The Congress of Vienna and Von Metternich—The Failure of Universal Religion—The French Revolution—The Economic Interpretation of History—Federalism and the Future—Query.

(We owe the following article to one of the Honor students of the Political Science Course. The article is absolutely original, no references whatever having been used.—Ed.)

What is a State?

"A State is a people organized for law within a definite territory," says Woodrow Wilson (The State). The application of the term "state" in Political Science, implies in other words the existence of population, living within a definite territory, composing a political unit (need not be a geographical unit), forming an organized body which has vested the control of the whole, territory and people, in the hands of one or more persons.

What is a Nation?

A body politic may be a State, but it may not represent one nationality. Thus a State may be composed of more than one nation (Austria), or of almost one nation (Sweden), or of part of one nation (Modern Greece). Nationality, then, has a racial significance. It indicates a people of common descent, common language and closely following these two common traditions and common institutions (the latter two being a consequence of the first two). If we glance at the map of the world, as it stood before the war, we find peoples belonging to one nation serving different States. We find, for example, Russian Poles, Austrian Poles, German Poles. On the other hand, we find nations, a greater or smaller part of which, constitute a State, the remaining paying tribute and owing allegiance to another State (Modern Greece, and Asia Minor, Italy and India Irredenta). And, again, we find a whole nation making only part of a State, which is composed of several other nationalities (case of Armenia and Turkey before the war). In no country of the world to-day do we find a State composed of absolutely one nationality, nor on the other hand do we find all the members of a nationality (strictly speaking) within the political walls of a single State.

A Vital Question.

A brief survey of the world's history will show that States have been formed, developed, grown smaller or greater, vanished; and the same process of redistribution and once more of shifting the frontiers is in progress, while I am writing these lines. The question naturally arises in one's mind, "Why this never-ceasing shifting of frontiers? Will it ever cease? In other words, is permanent peace possible? Are there any forces in the world of an international character which will gradually outweigh all other enemy forces, abolish national and political frontiers, and thus create a people, who above everything else, will place the rights of humanity for permanent peace, and will gladly sacrifice national commercial and national trade interests to the establishment of a Universal Entente Cordiale?"

How to Answer It.

The spirit of the age seeks proof of theories in the laboratory of facts. In the history of political thoughts, arguments which do not rest upon or appeal to facts are passing into disuse; hence to historical facts.

Historical Survey.

When the historic curtain first rises, about 5000 B.C., in the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates, man is not found in a primitive state, but appears as a citizen of an organized state, possessing arts, institutions and government which were the products of older civilizations. Thus the first historic man was an heir to a great legacy, which legacy was the product of an evolution.

Earlier Monarchies.

Among the early historic peoples we find monarchical governments controlling either states of a homogeneous race (Hebrew Empire), or states composed of a dominant race and swaying control over diverse subject races (Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian Empire). These subject races enjoyed local autonomy, being obliged to pay tribute and homage to the King, as well as furnish contingents to the Monarch in time of war. The life of these Empires depended more or less on the ability, energy and wisdom of the King. At his death, if the successor possessed the qualities of the predecessor, the Empire held together. If the successor was a weak man, or if there was no successor (as in the case of Alexander), the Empire was broken into smaller States. The formation of these States furnishes an interesting phenomenon, bearing directly on our subject. In almost every case we find that when a Great Empire was broken, people of same traditions, customs, institutions and language, would group together, thus forming a State more or less on national principles.

The Greeks.

With the Greeks the city was "the sphere of man's higher activities"; and this strong feeling prevented them from forming one nation, though we do find a demonstration of national feeling (national in the modern sense), in their splendid defensive

war against the Persians.

The Romans.

With the establishment of the Roman Empire its contemporaries thought that the enfranchisement of the conquered peoples had finally perpetrated the predominance of a cosmopolitan State. And, indeed, for a time, this conception of a universal sovereignty of one race over people of diverse nationalities was an actuality. But no sooner did the iron hand of the powerful Emperors cease to appear than this great political fabric of "permanent strength and perpetuity" dissolved into smaller units.

Later Monarchies.

The Islam and the Byzantine Empires were theocracies. They expanded by conquest and as long as the ruling race was the powerful race the subject peoples held together. But at the first sign of weakness, the subject nationalities sought their independence.

National States and Their Policy.

To return to Europe: We find the voice of national consciousness as early as the 13th Century. People belonging to one race of common language and traditions struggling to free themselves from alien governments, and grouping themselves more or less into national states, (England, France, Spain). National language and literature, common feelings and aspirations, began to develop within these States. But no sooner had these nations established themselves as States, than they began an aggressive activity of expansion by means of conquest. Peoples less developed and less ready for national unity were made the bone of contest, and thus the whole history of Modern Europe is a record of wars waged by one State against another for the acquisition of territories belonging by right of nationality to other peoples. Modern European History becomes a record of bitter competition between European States for their aggrandizement at the expense of somewhat backward nations. Every activity was prompted by a consideration for the nation. National wealth, national commerce and trade, national policy. This word "national consideration" means antagonism with the other nations.

Principle of Nationality.

With the French Revolution and the beginning of the 19th Century a new political preaching was sounded throughout the world, "The Principle of Nationality." Poetic Literature took a leading part in this. People, who for ages had remained subject nationalities to foreign governments rallied their remnants and waged wars of independence. Peoples who were conscious of common descent, common traditions of the past, common interests of the present, common aspirations for the future should have the right of national sovereignty, this Principle of Nationality heralded. Despite all the abuses which were brought to them by conquest, and despite the diminution of their numbers, be their native territory large or small, poor or rich, people have a right to govern themselves without restraint.

How Far Adopted.

The Congress of Vienna, however, condemned this principle of nationality. Of course Metternich knew that this revolutionary doctrine which had been hailed from England and France was most pernicious to States like Austria and her ally Turkey, in which States the ruling dynasty creates the State on the principle of "might is right." The work of Count Metternich was naturally undone, and one after another the enslaved nations were created into autonomous States.

The Question.

Is this principle of "National Sovereignty" of a pernicious influence to humanity? Does it foster or does it avert war? Are there no other forces which should rule our hearts and minds, and which would lead us to universal concord? I think the national instinct has been the most powerful factor in political life from the early historic times to the present date; not only the most powerful, but the most persistent factor.

Religion.

Universal Religion failed in the end to create a universal State. Within the universal spiritual State of the Middle Ages, wars were as frequent and fierce as they are to-day. We find that people subjected to a foreign dynasty for four or five hundred years, have arisen to win their political independence, not prompted by the spirit of a common religion, but that of nationality, and what is more to our point, those against whom they fought were sometimes co-religionists. To-day we see people of the same faith, but of different nationalities fighting against each other. It is of course true that common religion has some influence, but that influence will only be effective if the ruling class of the nation happens to be at the time of controversy the religious class, and not otherwise.

Language and Literature.

The idea of common language and

common literature should be dismissed as a chimera. A common language among all peoples is an impossibility.

Economic Forces.

But apart from these forces, there is one force which appears with a strong claim on the field of discussion. This is the so-called horizontal union in labour, capital and financial interests, between the corresponding classes of citizens in the different countries of the world.

It is true that many wars have been waged for economic reasons, but it is true that behind these reasons lay the considerations of national grandeur, national wealth, etc. It is also true that wars have been averted by commercial and trade considerations. In fact, in some cases it is difficult to say whether certain wars were waged for purely national or economic considerations. Much of what is the one goes to make the other, and one cannot deny the importance which the economic interests play. Still, I think that the moment the instinct of National Sovereignty is aroused, it touches every real citizen, whereas, economic considerations will only influence one class, and in fact, they may influence the next class the other way. The "class solidarity" will eventually play a greater part in the political arena.

The Great Force.

From the brief survey of history, which we have made in the beginning, we see that people have always lived and struggled to live as families, or tribes, or nations apart from the others. The hope that we shall have a Universal State in which State the national frontiers will cease to exist, will remain a pious hope. People have cherished their own ideals and traditions, their aspiration for the future as most sacred, and with them this feeling is a religion.

Is It Pernicious?

But why should we at all think that this principle of nationality is of a pernicious influence to the world's welfare? Has it been fairly tried yet? The European Powers have largely worked this principle to suit their own ends under its cover. They say the war was prompted by this principle, but the truth is that Austria tried to violate it in the 20th Century. Should Germany give back to France Alsace and Lorraine, to Denmark Schleswig and Holstein, to Austria surrender Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia, Transylvania to Roumania, and should the three Powers holding Poland set up a Polish State, the great cause of wars will be extinct. This principle has not been given a fair trial. A look at the Balkan Peninsula and Turkey will convince us.

The principle of National Sovereignty does not imply the antagonism of every nation against every other nation. "It proclaims the simple right of each man to seek self development and association with his fellows and through the establishment and free development of democratic government within each country." (Viscount Bryce—Associated Press.)

Nations cannot live by themselves, no more than individuals can. They are not self-contained. Mutual intercourse and communication of citizens will bring States into relation with one another. Economic interests will unite peoples of different countries still closer together. But complete amalgamation is impossible. If State frontiers are finally established on national frontiers, and every State is given freedom to exercise the sacred right of free development, then we shall find that gradually States whose language, customs and traditions are akin to each other's and whose aspirations for the future are not conflicting, will form federations (Canada, United States, Australia). These federations will represent the Federal States as our political unit. In turn we shall find that federations which have nothing to gain by war and everything to lose by it, will establish between themselves a larger political unit known as the British or Latin or Slavic or Germanic Empire. Within these Empires or larger federations, complete autonomy and self-government should exist for every federal unit, and in turn every unit ought to have a proportionate representation in the Imperial or Federal "Body" which will conduct the affairs of the large political unit.

ESSAY ON SHAKESPEARE.

Shakespeare's full name was William Shakespeare. He did not always spell it the same way. He lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and wrote a great many plays. His plays are written in dialogue form. Some people think they were not written by Shakespeare, but by another man of the same name. Shakespeare was married to Anne Hathaway. They are both dead now. They have been dead a good while. He was a very famous man—Select-



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THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

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Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually. The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario to obtain the same exemptions as a B.A. degree. The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$200. The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unreserved territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

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THE FIRST VOTE.

How important I felt this morning when I woke and realized it was the 17th, the wonderful 17th, the day of the elections, and I had a vote. (I know I do not look more than sweet sixteen, but then looks are deceiving sometimes.)

Three of us had planned to go up together, for after all the awful tales we had heard we were not sure whether we would escape with our lives or not, so much so we nearly asked Col. Starke to let us have a body-guard from the C.O.T.C. At length, however, we mustered our own strength instead of the C.O.T.C.'s, and marched manfully up Shuter St. (the very name made us shudder), to where our poll was situated.

Here again we expected trouble. According to rumour the place would be crowded with men and women who would try to find out which side we were voting for, and if we as much as blinked an eye or nodded our head as we fell over some one's feet our vote would be confiscated. When we entered the inner chamber we would still be in danger, for here they would challenge our vote, and if we did not swear in the exact words we had used when the enumerator came around our votes would be confiscated. As if this was not nerve racking enough to make you forget and put the X opposite the wrong name, there were the two terrible thoughts that, coming through so much you might still spoil the vote by marking too hard and perforating the ballot, or in trying to avoid this you would mark too lightly and so have to make a second mark that it might be seen clearly.

But alas! none of these thrilling adventures happened. One lone man stood in the hall like an Egyptian mummy, and the only questions to be asked were for our names and addresses. There was not even an attempted murder, and so we are still live and hearty, and have not yet won the privilege of dropping the first letter of "R." V. C.

briskly, and a voice greeted us: "Good morning, ladies! Step right in. Good morning! Now, as I was saying" — I gasped, but stepped in smartly, and looked around. Everything bore a cheerful air, and the few occupants (all clean-shaven and wearing feeders!) were comfortably smoking. My reassurance increased, although deep down I was conscious of a romantic sense of disappointment at the unexciting outlook for adventure. Alas!

Victoria was first. She gave her name, address, age, etc., and was cheerfully reaching for a ballot when a person stood up, and taking his pipe out of his mouth, exclaimed, "challenge that vote!" This was an unlooked for occurrence, and we really looked blank. The result was that all the facts had to be looked into and sworn in detail, with Victoria getting more and more fussed every minute. She managed to keep her head, throughout, I thought she looked very pale as she came out from behind the screen. When my turn came I was trembling terribly in my knees, and was afraid they might notice and question mine, and I knew if they did I would get quite addled and say I was fifty and had eight sons at the front, and then be seized for trying to deceive the Poll.

But nothing ever happens that you think will, for I was silently handed a ballot and hastily disappeared behind a screen; marked it and quickly popped it in the box before anyone could say I had no right to be there, while the others looked on silently. Oh, so silently! Then seizing our gloves, Victoria and I bolted out the door and speeded away thankfully to breakfast.

"LET'S WIN THE WAR."

THE APPEAL TO "EAT LESS."

The Food Controller has called upon the people of Canada to eat less of those foods which are urgently needed for shipment overseas to the soldiers, and to substitute other foods which are not so suitable for export. Any attempt to burlesque this appeal can only serve to obscure the imperative need in Europe of more wheat, beef and bacon if the soldiers are to be given the support which they must have. Those who to-day treat lightly the efforts of the Food Controller, and contend that there is an abundance of food, may have to go hungry before another harvest is gathered.

The United States Food Administration, in a coloured poster which has been distributed widely, calls upon the people of that country to "EAT LESS wheat, meat, sugar and fats. TO SAVE FOR THE ARMY AND OUR ALLIES," and to "EAT MORE corn, oats, and rye products, fish and poultry, fruits, vegetables and potatoes, baked, boiled and broiled foods."

To ask the Canadian people to eat less of certain foods in order that the soldiers at the front may not go short is not a matter for ridicule, but one of immense seriousness. — Canadian Food Bulletin.

MORE THAN PRICE QUESTION.
There is reason to believe that the people of Canada are coming to realize tremendously more than the question of price of foodstuffs to the Canadian civilian, important as the price question undoubtedly is. The greater problem is one of saving, as far as may be possible, the people of the Allied nations from suffering from hunger, and of supporting the armies at the front by feeding them and their families behind the lines. So grave is the situation to-day that the United States Food Administration has placed an embargo on practically all the important licenses for the shipment of commodities, and such sus-

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Place d'Armes Branch.
St. Catherine and Bleury.
St. Denis and St. Catherine.

St. Matthew St. Branch.
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Sherbrooke and Bleury.
Sherbrooke and Draper.
Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine West.
Van Horne Ave.—Cor. Hutchison Street.
Westmount.—Greene Ave., Cor. St. Catherine W.
Westmount—Victoria Ave. Cor. Sherbrooke St.

MONTREAL WEST. ST. LAMBERT. LONGUEUIL.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

Rooters' Club Songs

The following are the songs and parodies which are to be employed by the Rooters' Club on the occasion of the game to-night with National. Students are advised to cut out the songs reproduced and to keep them for future reference.

I.—TUNE: "PUT ON YOUR OLD GREY BONNET."

Put on your red and white sweater,
For you have none better,
And we'll open up another keg of beer.
It is not for knowledge that we come to college,
But to raise it—all the year.

II.—TUNE: "MY LITTLE GIRL."

We're from McGill, dear Alma Mater,
And we're ready for the fray,
We'll show how to trim the Frenchies,
When they try to stop our play.
We know a glen behind the mountain,
Where we'll send them if they do,
Poor Nationals, we've got your number,
And we'll make it hot for you.

III.—TUNE: "WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH FATHER."

What's the matter with Rooney, he's all right.
pension is likely to continue until it is possible to ascertain what are the needs of the Allies. It is known that the requirements of the Allies are so great, and the available supply of the needed commodities is so limited, that only a small part can be provided during the next three months. It is time that the people of Canada realized that upon their efforts to increase production, and to conserve those food supplies which are needed for shipment overseas, may depend in no small measure the ability of the Allied nations to obtain a decisive victory. — Canadian Food Bulletin.

WAR MENUS.

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR SATURDAY.

Breakfast.
Fried Sausage.
Toast Tea

Dinner.
Kidney Stew Mashed Potatoes Parsnips
Emergency Biscuits Butter

Supper.
Lyonnaise Potatoes Rolls
Date Bread Stewed Figs Tea
The recipe for Kidney Stew, mentioned above, is as follows:
Kidney Stew—
Soak, pare, trim and slice the kidneys. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and fry in butter. Remove to a hot dish. Cook some finely chopped onion in 2 tablespoons butter until brown. Add two tablespoons flour and one cup of boiling water. Put the kidneys in this and cook five minutes. Season to taste and serve.

WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING TO SAVE FOOD.

Britain is on rations.
Britain eats war-bread.
The weekly bread allowance per person in England is four pounds. Sale of fresh bread is prohibited. It must be at least 12 hours old. Meat is prohibited in public eating places one day per week. The people are "honour bound" to observe the regulations of the Food Controller.

What's the matter with Behan, he's all right.
Now all you fellows from old McGill,
Cheer that team till their hearts do thrill,
What's the matter with our team,
They're all right.

IV.—TUNE: "TAMMANY."

James McGill! James McGill!
Peacefully he slumbers there,
Blissful though we're on a "tear."
James McGill! James McGill!
He's our father; well, yes, rather,
James McGill.

V.—TUNE: "JOAN OF ARC."

Old McGill, old McGill,
Now our men once again take the ice,
Can't you see the good old red and white?
Can't you see where we're going to win to-night?
Old McGill, old McGill,
Let your spirit guide us through.
We're going to win the victory,
Old McGill, we will cheer for you.

VI.—TUNE: "OUR DIRECTOR."

Cheer, boys, for the Alma Mater we love so well,
Cheer for our splendid teams, they will work like "boom."
(to knock the "L" out of NATIONAL)
We are right there with them, we'll root all right.
Cheering for Old McGill, the Red and White.

VII.—YELL.

We got you—we got you,
We got you, Frenchie dear;
We'll shout and fight for the red and white,
But drink your health in beer.
Arpaday, arpaday, arpaday rapady ri.
We got you, we got you,
We got you, ah, bien oui!

VIII.—TUNE: "WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE."

Why are we here to-night, boys,
Why are we here to-night,
We're here to down the Nationals,
And hoist the Red and White
Upon the pole of Victory.
Where it should be by right.
Oh, yes boys, that's why we are all here to-night.

IX.—YELL.

We're out for gore!
We're out for gore!
We're out for gore!
Keep her low,
Keep her low,
Keep her low,
Let 'er go.
M-c-G-I-L-L.
What's the matter with old McGill,
She's all right, oh, yes, you bet,
McGill, McGill McGill.
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
McGill.

X.—TUNE: "YOU OUGHT TO BE."

You ought to be, you ought to be, you ought to be,
At old McGill boys.
Where the Red and White are in the fight,
Morning, afternoon and night,
You ought to see, you ought to see,
You ought to see,
Our team tip through them,
You can tell the world the cup comes to—
Mc-G, we all know how to spell it,
Oh, we're going, you bet we're going, yes, we're going to win to-night.

Spalding Hockey Sticks,
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NOTICES

LOST.
One fountain pen, self filler, on Saturday, in the Physics Building. Finder please leave with R. V. C. porter.

FRENCH CLUB EXECUTIVE.
There will be a meeting of the executive of the Cercle Francais to-day in the Arts Building at 1 o'clock, in order to arrange for the photo for the Annual.

DONALDA AT THE POLL.

AS SHE IMAGINED IT WOULD BE.

December 16th, 10.15 p.m.—To-morrow I am to cast my first vote. The very thought causes the most exciting "palps" to chase down my spine, and I am filled with a mixture of thrilling anticipations and uncanny dread. The — are a desperate party, and who knows, this may be the last story in poor Donald's diary. At least they may say of me, "Sag did serving her native land."

I knew exactly what it will be like to-morrow, when at 7.30 a.m. I creep out in the chilly dawn, past the even more chilly Queen, and round the corner to Shuter St.—(even the name of the street issues a grim command). I shall give a business-like knock on the well-bolted door, and after low grunting inside the bolts will be drawn and the heavy door slowly opened just wide enough for me to creep in. Immediately it will bang shut, and I will be confronted by two forbidding scrutineers, with black moustaches and villainous felt hats, pulled well over their eyes. There will also be the guardian of the ballots, sitting at the table and of him I dare not think! Although strongly opposed personally to profanity, however mild, and even on the most trying occasion, I shall probably have to swear and swear—Oh, for a long time! Then after I have sworn all I know I will be sent into a dark little room, lighted by a candle—or possibly a gas jet. Yet—I think it will certainly be a gas jet—it is always a gas jet in E. Phillips Oppenheim and Baroness Orzy. Well, with trembling fingers I shall tremulously write the name I have been told is the right one, and then I will fold it carefully up in the way the gloomy guardian of the ballot box took so long to show me; in fact, I shall take my sock tape measure in order to get it quite correct. I will then, having done my duty to my king and country, march boldly out and handing it with a haughty nod to the gloomy guardian I shall slowly draw on my gloves, as though born and brought up in a polling booth, and then I shall pass out in a dignified manner. I may be rather nervous at the beginning, but after I have fulfilled my mission I shall be quite self-possessed, I know, and the officers, impressed by my nonchalance, will be filled with admiration for the voting woman.

Memorandum—Set the alarm clock for 6 a.m.

AS IT REALLY WAS.

December 17th, 10.15 p.m.—Oh Deary, I am a wiser woman. Anticipation may be half the joy, but it is a false friend, and does not tell the truth! The alarm clock went off, and at 7.15 Victoria, a fellow voter and I set off for the poll. She was full of confidence, and, strange to say, as I heard her brave words, I became also fearless and almost frivolous. Oh, how could it be so?

A SUMMER IDYLL.

One evening when the sun was low, With dragging steps a youth did go To visit 'neath the summer moon. A lady who hoped to marry him soon. A uniform was on his back, The fair one's mother on his track. She vowed that he her son should be, No wonder the lad was feeling blue, And follow him to England's shore, Where she would leave him never more.

For with her daughter safely wed, Her troubles ended, so she said. No wonder the lad was feeling blue, If you knew the lady, so would you. Each day her snarls were growing stronger. He felt he couldn't hold out much longer.

This night as on his way he pressed, A righteous anger stirred his breast. Ye Gods! why must his life he share With one for whom he did not care? And why should this old tyrant dame Select a partner for his name?

"'Tis my pleasure," quoth he, with pride, "To choose for myself my own fair bride!" To-night from them myself, I'll free, Their abject slave no more I'll be, My views I'll boldly bring to light, Then go for ever from their sight!" Thus armed with words of direct woe,

He sallies forth to meet the foe, But when the cottage he espies, His courage ebbs, his triumph dies. They met him at the cottage gate, And wondered at his flustered state. He quailed beneath the mother's eye, Abandoned hope without a sign. Oh, where is the hero who lately said The choice of his future was on his head?

And where is the brave and fiery youth, Who swore the old lady should know the truth? 'Twas late he left with downcast head, And many the bitter tears he shed. As back to camp he made his way, Thinking how black the future lay. The tale is told, the deed is done. The tyrant lady the game has won. For when he sailed for the battle's strife, He took his mother-in-law and wife. HARVEY SEA.

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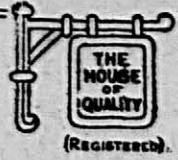
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| Fur Neckpieces | Suits |
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| Silk Hosiery | Evening Wraps |
| Cashmere Hosiery | Blouses |
| Kid Gloves | Sweaters |
| Fur-Lined Gloves | Wool Scarfs and Caps |
| Woolen Gloves | Silk Scarfs |
| Fur Sets | Boudoir Jackets |
| Nocturnes | Boudoir Gowns |
| Snowshoes | Boudoir Caps |
| Fur Motor Robes | Lace Handkerchiefs |
| Evening Furs | Men's Handkerchiefs |
| Neckwear | Ladies' Handkerchiefs |
| Perfumery | Washable Satin Lingerie |
| Toilet Lotions | Cape de Chine Lingerie |
| Toilet Powder | Hats |
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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communications will be admitted to this column without the name of the writer being attached for PUBLICATION.

The Editor, "McGill Daily":

Dear Sir,—I read with a great deal of interest Dr. J. A. Nicholson's letter of December 15th, to the "Daily," commenting on the recent resolution of the Students' Council concerning the refusal of the Corporation to grant the unanimous request of the students for terminating the University lectures on Dec. 14th.

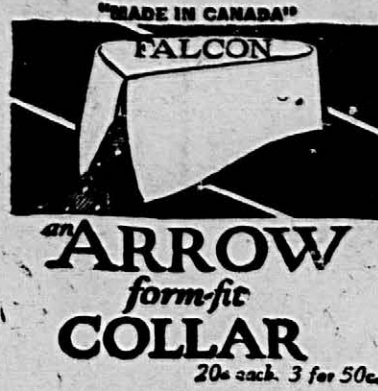
The Registrar of our University has justly won for himself the well merited title of the students' best friend in the Faculty of Arts. Those of us who have had occasion to come in contact with Dr. Nicholson, have had good reason to appreciate his great kindness, and his willingness to help. Many a time when others had discouraged us, Dr. Nicholson had an encouraging and kind word for the downhearted student. As President of the "Daily" I have had more than one occasion this year to appreciate the Registrar's sincere goodwill towards the welfare of the students. And I have no doubt that his letter to the "Daily" was prompted by the same goodwill and characteristic earnestness to justify a verdict which created a disappointment among the students.

So in replying to his letter my intention is not to criticize the letter as much as to explain the reasons which led to the resolution of the Students' Council. We were aware last Tuesday that the Faculties of Science and Arts had considered unfavourably our petition, and that the Faculty of Medicine had left the matter in the hands of the Corporation. The President of the Students' Council and myself addressed a letter to the Editor of the "Daily" which appeared on Wednesday morning, and in which letter we indirectly appealed to the Corporation for a favourable consideration of the students' request.

The decision of the Corporation was officially communicated to the "Daily" on Wednesday evening. Between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. we had over 50 calls from students, asking for the result of the Corporation meeting. A great number of the students asked for a mass meeting of the student body for Thursday p.m. I then communicated to the President of the Students' Council the request, but both the President and myself arrived at the conclusion that the best way would be to defer any action until the regular meeting of the Students' Council. The question before the Council stood as follows: The Corporation had decided not to terminate lectures on Friday, the 14th, owing to the small number of student voters outside the city of Montreal. As we did not possess the definite figures in that respect we took the only course left open to us, namely, to obey the superior authority, but at the same time express our real feelings, which were by no means feelings of joy.

Now to come more specifically to that part of the Corporation's decision which Dr. Nicholson justifies in his letter: "And it was considered that Corporation would not be justified in creating the embarrassing precedent of declaring a holiday on election day, even if as many as 10 per cent. of the students outside of the City of Montreal and District were voters. On the other hand, Corporation left it with the Faculties to make most generous arrangements for the exercise on the part of this possible 10 per cent. of their voting privileges, and no penalty will attach to any student who needs even more than a day to go home for the purpose of exercising his franchise. In addition, the Corporation proclaimed that excuses for absence would be accepted from any students who may have made arrangements in connection with the election such as may render it impossible for them to attend lectures on polling day."

The students, in the opinion of the Students' Council, were not asking for the creation of a precedent for any Dominion election day. We emphasized in our petition the present issue. We hope Canada will never have to face another such issue. In the eyes of the students yesterday's elections had a world-wide significance, and naturally the students of all Faculties wished to participate in one way or another, but the action of the Corporation actually hindered the great majority of them from doing so. It is not serious for an Arts student to miss a day's lectures, but can a Science or a Medical student miss the lectures, the lab. work or the clinics in the same free and easy way? The decision of last Wednesday very kindly proclaimed that excuses for absence would be accepted from any students who may have made arrangements in connection with the election, but the point to remember, is not the question of absences by any means, but the lectures to be missed, especially in the Science and Medical Faculties. Students in the above Faculties who were making arrangements to help directly or indirectly on election day, were naturally prevented from doing so. In one of the Senior classes 10 of the 13 students had made arrangements to work on election day in different ways. They accordingly asked their Professor to postpone the lecture of the day, as they were not desirous to miss it. The Professor replied that he was going to give the lecture to



the remaining three.

These were the facts and ideas which led the Students' Council to pass the unanimous resolution of regret. We submitted to the decision of the Corporation, and discouraged all attempts which pointed to the contrary. But at the same time we reserved the right—the sacred right—of placing on record our deep regret for the wholesale disregard of a petition which in our judgment merited a kinder consideration.

Yours truly,
K. P. TSOLAINOS,
President of the "Daily."

ARTS '19 PHOTOGRAPHS ARE TO BE DONE NEXT.

Pictures Must be Taken by Saturday
—Co-operation of all Juniors Asked For.

The photographing for the next "Annual" is now going on at Gordon's, 411 St. Catherine St., and at the present time the members of the Class of Science '19 are supposed to have had their pictures taken. Some have not appeared yet, but these are given until Thursday evening to be photographed. Any Science Juniors who, after next Thursday evening, have not gone down for a sitting, will probably not have their pictures in the "Annual" at all.

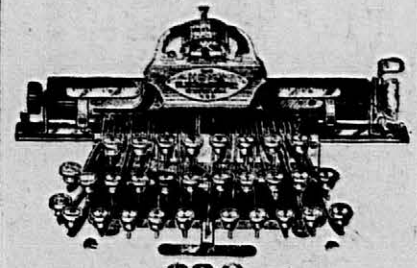
The next class to go down to Gordon's is that of Arts '19, and all members are requested to have the photos taken by Saturday evening at the latest.

To facilitate the work of the Board and of the photographer as well, all Juniors are urged to go down to Gordon's at the time specified. Only such co-operation of the Third Year men can make this next Annual a real success. It is just as easy for a man to go down to-day as it is for him to do so a week from to-day.

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